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BISMARCK-HATERS TRIUMPH. THE REICHSTAG ALL AFLAME.

BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE

OLD CHANCELLOR REFUSED. EMPEROR WILLIAM INDIGNANT.

PRESIDENT VON LEVETZOW IMMEDIATELY

HIS PROPOSAL TO CONGRATULATE PRINCE BIS-MARCK ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY RE-

EX-CHANCELLOR'S ENEMIES

Berlin March 23.-The Reichstag this afternoon by a vote of 163 to 146 rejected the proposal of Herr von Levetzow, president of that body, that the Reichstag charge him with the duty of onering the congratulations of the Chamber to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of the ex-Chancellor's eightleth birthday. When the result of the vote was announced President von Levetzow immediately resigned.

When Emperor William was apprised of the rejection of the proposal that the Reichstag vest in President von Levetzow the duty of congratulating Prince Bismarck on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, he sent to the ex-Chancellor, at Friedrichsrub, the following dispatch:

expression of my most profound indignation at the resolution which the Reichstag has just adopted. It is in most complete opposition to the feelings of all the German princes and peoples. WILLIAM.

Herr von Levetzow's proposal to send the Reichstag's congratulations to Bismarck seemed to revive all the bitterness that the old Chancelment of the vote agitated the house beyond meas-Members sprang from their seats and shouted defiance and derision at one another across the aisles. The Social Democrats and and National Liberals cried "shame," "ingratitude" and "enemies of the Empire."

THE HOUSE IN A TUMULT.

President von Levetzow rang for order repeat-When comparative quiet had been rehe spoke of the vote, apparently with a strong effort to control his indignation. When he intimated that he would no longer serve as president the disorder was renewed. Half the members were again on their feet, the Conservatives shouting "Bravo!" and the Richter Radicals, South German Democrats and Socialists answering with derisive calls, whistling, hand-clapping and stamping. The appearance of Rudolf von Bennigsen, the veteran leader of the National Liberals, calmed the storm for a moment. He is the one man of Cabinet rank left in the Reichstag, and a close friend of the old Chancellor in voice trembled with anger as, with a single quick gosture, he announced that Dr. Bürklin, his party representative in the Vice-Presidency, declined to serve longer. The curtness of Bennigsen's stateed to affect Eugen Richter as a personal insult. Pointing to Bennigsen, he called so loudly as to be heard above the increasing disorder: "Let him go, then. The Reichstag can do

The Grand-duke of Baden and Herr von Lucanus, chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet, were strangers' gallery was filled with officers and conspicuous civilians. The visitors rose from their seats, waved their handkerchiefs to the Clerical party would be simply soluble. Part Conservatives on the right, and shouted Shame!" at the Social Democrats and Radicals on the left. They cheered Herr von Levetzow as he left the chair and was surrounded by Conservatives and National Liberals caper to congratulate him upon his refusal to preside longer. PROBABLY A DEAR-BOUGHT TRIUMPH.

The feeling in the Reichstag lobbies this evening is that the Bismarck-haters will find their victory a costly one. Even the opposition parties, excepting the Social Democracy, showed it plainly. Their jubilation in the House gave place to something like diffidence after the excitement subsided. The leaders of the majority looked rather anxious, and, although conversing freely among themselves, sealed their mouths to all

The Conservatives and National Liberals are so convinced that the country will resent the action of the Parliamentary majority that they are urging the Ministers to seize the opportunity, dissolve the Reichstag and appeal to the electors in the heat of their Bismarck ardor. Thus, they say, the Government would get a Reichstag with at least some other principles than opposition to the Ministry and all the Ministry proposes. The Ministère do not care, however, to associate their own policy so closely with the dynasty of Bismarck as to assent to this programme.

DEBATE ON THE PROPOSAL. In the course of the debate on President von Levetzow's proposal, Baron von Hompesch, a member of the Centre, said that the matter of congratulation concerned Prince Bismarck's political personality, and was a political act. Prince Bismarck, he said, still continued his endeavors to influence political matters. The Centre could not consent to the Reichstag's officially congratu-

Dr. von Bennigsen, National Liberal warming approved the proposal of President von Levet-

Herr Richter, Radical, said that he recognized Prince Bismarck's National merits, but the Progressists would fight his tendencies toward influencing the interior policy. They saw in him an enemy of Liberalism who influenced State affairs, and therefore it would be impossible for them to consent to the proposal.

Herr Singer, Socialist, said that Prince Bismarck's policy had severely damaged the German Nation, and especially the German laborers. He had always persecuted his adversaries to the utmost, and he cannot now claim their thanks or

Herr von Kardorff, Free Conservative, sald: "If the Reichstag refuses to adopt this proposal, it will make itself ridiculous before the whole world forever."

Herr Rickert, Radical Unionist, declared that the Freisinnige party would almost unanimously

support Herr von Levetzow's proposal. Baron von Hodenberg, Independent, said: "The Guelphs cannot congratulate Prince Bismarck, Who made the Kingdom of Hanover a Prussian

Drovince." Baron von Knyphausen, Conservative, declared that there was a large majority in Hanover who would not understand the refusal of the Reichs-

tag to congratulate the ex-Chancellor. Prince Radziwill, Pole, said that the Poles would regard the proposed congratulations as eminently a political demonstration. Prince Bis-marck, he declared, had violated the old Polish rights, and therefore the Poles would not sup-

port the resolutions.

Herr Sonnenberg, Anti-Semite, said that the
Anti-Semites would fulfil their duty of gratitude

to Prince Bismarck and join in the proposed con-gratulations. ratulations. A division was then taken. Count Herbert Bismarck was present and answered to the call of

marck was present and answered to the can a his name with a loud "Yes."

After announcing the rejection of the proposal, President von Levetzow informed the Chamber that he would resign. The announcement was received with great applause by the Conservatives and National Liberals. Dr. von Bennigsen then announced that Vice-Fresident Dr. Buerklin then announced that Vice-Fresident Dr. Buerklin would also resign. A tremendous tunnult pre-valled for a quarter of an hour, when President von Levetzow having left the chair, his place was assumed by Vice-President Baron von Buol-

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE LANDTAG. In expectation of the Reichstag's adverse deision, the majority in the Prussian lower house, who had arranged for an unofficial pilgrimage to Friedrichsruh, decided to obtain a formal vote directing the President to convey to Bismarck the congratulations of the House. The motion, as signed by 292 members, was carried to-day. Every signer has given notice to the committee of arrangements that he will be a passenger on the Friedrichsruh special train on Monday.

The House was not full, as was expected last evening, when Richter was moving heaven and earth to rally Poles, Catholics, Socialists and Radicals to vote down all proposals to honor his old antagonist. He calculated at the close of his old antagonist. He calculated at the an adverse vote of 213. He based his estimate on the promises extorted from the Clericals, but many of these Deputies lost their caurage at the last moment and remained at home. The majority of the Clericals certainly supported Count von Hompesch in his declaration against Bismarck, although a few stood by Dr. Lieber, the Clerical National outbreak would injure all participant except the Social Democrats, in public opinion.

VIEWS OF THE GERMAN PRESS. PREVIOUS COMMENTS ON LEVET-ZOW'S PROPOSAL

"Lokal Anzeiger" says:

posed to Bismarck, contended that all parties could recognize the Prince's birthday without doing the slightest violence to one of their political prin ciples. It said vesterday:

denunciations and reproaches suggestive of the Kulturkampf. The "Kolnische Volkszeitams," ordan

The "Hamburger Nachrichten," Bismarck's new paper organ, has not left unanswered the attacks the Catholica After reviewing the leaders in editor said:

officer sales.

If Prince Hismarck's conscience ever required assurance that his policy was right, he finds proof in the ceaseless hatred of those particle enemies of the Empire—whose plots were cheas long as he was in office. The Police the Cals, the Socialists and the Alsatians were and cals, the Socialists and the Alsatians were and as hostile to the Prince as to the German Empir

A WEALTHY BANKER DROPS DEAD.

LY AT WHITE PLAINS.

Alonzo B. Thacker, cashler of the Farmers' Drovers' Bank, of Somers, dropped dead yesterday morning while passing out of the courthouse at White Plains. Mr. Thacker arrived at White Plains at 11:10 and went to the courthouse, where Counts Clerk Digney swore him in as a netary public. It was his intention to take the 11-27 Pittsfield express back to Somers. He ran down the steps and was about entering a carriage to return to the station when he fell prostrate upon the sidewalk. He died before medical help arrived. His body was re-moved to an updertaking establishment, where it was examined by Coroner Birch and a jury, after which it was sent to Somers. The immediate cause

of death was heart disease.

Mr. Thacker was skry-sight years old, and was widely known in hanking circles in Westchester County. He was wealthy, and owned most of the stock of the Farmers and Drovers Hank.

NINE MINES CUITING WAGES.

THEIR ACTION KEEPS AT LEAST 7,000 MEN IN ENFORCED IDLENESS.

Columbus, Ohio, March 23 (Special).-Infor received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America from Vice-President Miller, now in Pittsburg, states that all the river mines are working at the @scent rate, and that forty raliroad mines are also paying the same. There, are only nine mines in the Plitsburg district working under price, four of which belong to the New-York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. The peculiarity of the conditions prevailing in the district is shown in the statement that nine mines working under price are the cause of keeping idle sixty-three mines, employing at least 7,000 men. These same nine mines, the report says, were the means of breaking the scale last yeer and may prevent any agreement between operators and miners in the future.

LASHED WITH RAWHIDES BY WOMEN.

A MAN WHO SPOKE DEROGATIVELY OF THEM FORCED TO RUN THE GANTLET.

Washington, March 23 .- A dispatch from Alexan dria to "The Washington Evening News" says that this morning Harry Hines was tried there before Justice Triplew for assaulting J. C. Wesse, a Pennsylvanian, who, it was alleged, had made remarks derogatory to Virginia women. He was acquitted. As Wesse, the accuser, left the court he had to pass through a double line of women, all armed with rawhides, who beat him so unmercifully that the ald of a physician had to be called in. A lawyer who appeared for him was compelled to go down on his knees and apologize.

AN HONORABLE RECORD RUINED.

Boston, March 23. The United States District Court Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment against Major John H. McDonough for the embezsiement and larceny of a letter from the postoffice on February 2. Major McDonough waived the read ing of the indictment and pleaded "guilty," and the case was set down for sentence on Tuesday, the ball being fixed at \$1,000. Major McDonough was in the postal service of the Government ears, first being appointed a cierk in 1864, and was assistant superintendent of delivery and superin-tendent of carriers when he committed the crime. He has also an honorable war record, and has stood high in Grand Army circles. He is fifty-six years of age and has a family. FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE MEN INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY

PIFTEEN OF THEM ARRESTED AND THREE MORE

Fifteen of the men who were indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer

XXIIId Assembly District. Appended is the list THE REICHSTAG'S ACTION BLAMED AND UPHISLD- of the indicted men who had been agrested

James S. Quinn was also indicted on a similar charge. The offence was committed in the right flection District of the XIII:h Assembly District.

Lames Quinn was charged with

es Quinn was charged with the same offence Fourth Election District of the XXIIII As-

District.

am Egan was charged with falsely swearing e was blind before he was accompanied to a booth by another man. Sympathy was extro for him vesteriay, because he was so nearly that he had to be led like a blind man. District Attorney Fellows did not announce the time when the indicted men will be compelled to plead to the indictments

WHISKEY TRUST RECEIVERS RESIGN.

GENERAL MINULTA RETAINED AS THE SOLE HEAD

OF THE CONCERN A RUMOR DENTED. Chicago, March El. The resignations of John J. Mitchell, Edwin F. Lawrence and General McNulta, servers of the Whiskey Trust, were to-day presented to Judge Greenenp in the United States Court. Phose of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Lawrence were acepted, and General McNulta was retained as sole receiver. The Court said he thought the affairs of the trust were now in such a condition that they could readily be administered by one man, and did not think three heads were now desirable to ad-

Black of these ordinary proceedings there is a sensational story that the three receivers resigned as a means of ridding the receivership of Edwin the Greenhut interests in the original receiverships. When Mr. Greenhut was removed Mr. Lawrence was retained by the Court, but the New-York stockolders have felt all along that he did not repreent their interests entirely.

Mr. Lawrence, when asked about the resignations said: "The resignations were presented from purely business motives. One man can administer the affairs of the trust, now that the receivership is he other receivers and myself. We have been in harmony on all things. I wish it to be understood that I represented nobody or anything save the trust reposed in me. There is no truth in the report that I quarrelled with the other receivers over the opening of President Greenhut's safe. On the contarry, I approved of the act, and would have ordered the safe opened myself if it had been necessary. The papers and documents were subject to the investigation of the experts. They were entitled to see them. What they have found no one outside of the three experts knows, unless it be Mr. Greenhut."

Greenbut," resignation was not given in a pique?"
"Then your resignation was not given in a pique?"
"No, far from it. The truth is, Mr. Mitcheil was the first one to resign, or rather to suggest resigning. He believed that his other interests demanded his attention, and he could not see any need of three men administering the Truet's affairs when one man could just as well attend to them. The result of Mr. Mitcheil's declaration was a conference over the suggestion that one man could handle the affairs. If I have failed to be at any conference with my associates it has been my own fault. Everything we did was by the concurrence of all three receivers."

Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company said yesterday that the resignation of the three receivers of the Whiskey Trust and the appointment of Mr. McNulta GRAVE PROBLEMS TO FACE. THE NICARAGUAN TROUBLE

ENGLAND'S HARSH DEMANDS ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THIS COUNTRY HAS A RIGHT TO KNOW JUST HOW FAR SHE WILL GO IN ENFORCING THEM-THE MATTER MAY INVOLVE CONTROL

OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL Washington, March 23.-There is absolute au thority for the statement, notwithstanding guarded and technical denials, that Great Britacter as to merit grave consideration on the part of the Government of the United States. a copy of which was brought to Washington by Barrios, the special envoy sent to London by Nicaragua, discloses the fact that the conditions imposed upon this feeble and impecunious

republic are harsh in the extreme. Great Britain demands \$75,000 "smart money," sembly District, and in the Fourth Election Dis- to be paid down within seven weeks, that is to Agent, from Bluefields. This is an imperative demand. There is no suggestion of arbitration

> opportunity for a technical denial on the such undiplomatte and insulting discrimination had been made against the United States. But that Mexico, Chill, Venezuela, Brazil and other American Republics are included with the United that the United States is deliberately shut out

ragua, especially in regard to the problem of a

THE RECALL OF MR. THURSTON. REFLECTIONS ON MINISTEE WILLIS NOW SAID TO BE THE GROUND FOR DEMANDING IT.

Washington, March 23.-The precise complaint which was forwarded to the Hawaiian Government in the customary manner through Minister Willis, upon which Minister Thurston's recall was requested, said that he had made statements to the press reflecting upon the American Minster at Honoluiu, and intended to discredit him snowledged himself as the source from which the aformation had been derived, and also admitted its mistake in giving publicity to the matter. Secretary Gresham then immediately represented to the Hawaiian Republic that Mr. Thurston was

Washington,

The complaint that Minister Thurston published official matters before communicating them to the State Department, was considered of secondary importance, though the Administration regarded it as stronge that he should have officially confirmed the report that the schooner Wahiberg had cleared from San Francisco under contract to land 1,000 stand of arms, of which the Hawaiian Government had captured only 300. This statement, as printed, carried an imputation that the Administration had permitted arms to be shipped surreptitiously to Hawaii. Ma Thurston's publication of the decisions in twenty-two cases of the insurfectionists tried by court-martial constituted no particular impropriety, as the tal constituted no particular impropriety, as the State Department had already made public Min-ister Willis's telegram announcing that he had been informed of several death sentences imposed by the court, but which had not yet been approved by President Dole. It is said that the attitude of Minister Thurston toward Minister Wills alone was made the immediate ground of declaring his official continuance at Washington onger desirable, and upon this representation Hawaiian Government was relied upon to

THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR. ORDERS REPORTED SENT TO ADMIRAL MEADE

TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT IT. Washington, March 23 - The cruiser Columbia. now on her way to South America, it is said, carries important dispatches to Admiral Meade. Neither the State nor the Navy Department will confirm this report, which, however, comes from a trustworthy semi-official source. It is asserted that the dispatches which Captain Sumner carries relate chiefly to the Alliança affair. They contain, it is said, all communications between the Department of State and Minister Taylor on the subject, the report of Captain Crossman regarding the firing on his vessel, and a description of the gunboat which fired the shots. All information in the possession of this Government or the subject is given, and Admiral Meade is in structed to gather any additional information re-garding the affair that he can for the use of the Department of State. He is also directed as to the use of the vessels under his command in the waters near Cuba. waters near Cuba.

A cable message was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Meade announce-

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1895.-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. ing the departure of his squadron, the New-York, Minneapolis and Cheinnati, from San Domingo for Kingston, Jamaica. Assistant Secretary Mc-Adoo, of the Navy, is a passenger on the Colum-

A NEW CASE IN MADAGASCAR.

EX-CONSUL WALLER SENTENCED BY A FRENCH COURT-MARTIAL.

ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING WITH THE HOVAS AND CONDEMNED TO TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISON-MENT-THIS GOVERNMENT WILL PROB-ABLY PROTEST, IF THE STORY

IS FOUND TO BE TRUE. London March 23.-The United Press corre-

A dispatch dated at Tamatave, March 20, forwarded via Port Louis, says that John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, has been sentenced by a French court-martial to twenty years' imprisonment. The accusation against him was that he conspired with the inst him was that he conspired with the as against the French authorities.

Washington, March 23.-Information has been eceived here that John L. Waller, formerly has been tried before a court-martial by the French military authorities, found guilty of having been in correspondence with the Hovas and need to twenty years' imprisonment.

State Department officials are of the opinion that the French Government has exceeded its authority in trying and sentencing Mr. Waller for complicity in the uprising of the native Hovas the supposition that the information is correct, that they were perjuring themselves. of which State Department officials say they have no knowledge. In such case, this Government, following precedent, will probably protest igainst the manner of Mr. Waller's conviction, for treaties with all countries, including France, provide that a citizen of the United States, arrested for complicity in insurrection, shall be tried by a civil court unless he is captured with arms in his hards, in which case he may be used by a civil court unless that the captured with arms in his hards, in which case he may be

tried by court-martial.

Only last week the State Department secured from Spain an acknowledgment of this principle in the case of General Sanguilly, a naturalized in the case of General Sanguilly, a naturalized United States citizen, arrested for complicity in the present Cuban rebellion. Mr. Wilhams, the United States Consul-General at Havana, protested against the expressed intention of trying this man by a military court, and after a considerable unwinding of red tape secured a promise from Spain that a civil court would adjudicate the consultance of the content of

John L. Waller, an educated colored man, was born in Missouri in slavery, and was one of several slaves confiscated by Federal troops and sent to Lwa in 1862. He was then eleven years of age. He acquired an education, became a lawyer, and practised at Topeka, Kan., up to the time of his appointment as Consulto Tamatave. He was Deputy County Attorney, and a Harrison Elector in 1888. His indorsements for the Consulship were excellent, and his legal ability son Elector in 1888. His indorsements for the Consulship were excellent, and his legal ability and habits were praised. He was appointed to the consulship on February 12, 1891, and served until February 28, 1893, when his successor ar-

Mr. Waller's trouble with the representatives of the French protectorate over Madagascar dates from last spring, when he obtained from the Malagassy Government an extensive concession of land in the south of the island. The territory of which he got control is estimated as covering from 290 to 250 square miles. The French authorities contested the validity of the grant, and there has been almost canstant friction between them and Mr. Waller ever since able message announcing the arrival of the

THE NEW SPANISH CABINET.

ANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, CONSERVATIVE, ASSUMES THE PREMIERSHIP.

GARD TO CUBA. Madrid, March 21-This Ministry was an-

nounced late in the afternoon: Canovas del Castillo, President of the Counell; Navarro Reverter, Finance; Romero y Robledo, Justice; General Azcarraza, War; Admiral Beranger, Marine; P. Cos-Gayon, Interior; Duke of Tetuan, Foreign Affairs; Castellanos, Colonies;

The names were submitted to the Queen Regent this morning and were approved by her.

Bosch, Public Works.

Washington, March 23.-As Senor Canovas, the new Spanish Premier, is the leader of the Conservative party in the Cortes, his Ministry will be essentially Conservative. This will result, in all probability, in Senor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister at Washington, making the tender of his resignation peremptory, inasmuch as the Min- Mayor Hurley had no practical knowledge of bookister is a Liberal and cannot, therefore, serve under a Conservative Prime Minister with any better consistency than an American diplomat who was a Republican in politics could serve in a highly responsible position under a Democratic Administration.

Mintster Muruaga himself declines to say what he will do, out persons here who are familiar with the politics of Continental Europe say that in the very nature of things his resignation would be at least tendered to Senor Canovas, whether accepted immediately or not.

The party now in power is the Liberal party. On economic questions the Liberals favor a low tariff and wider commercial relations with the remainder of the world. The Conservatives are the high protectionists, and are termed by the Liberals the reactionary party. Their attitude toward Cuba will probably be much more re-pressive than that assumed by the Liberals. It is believed that they will declare the island to

pressive final that assumes of the Localar to is believed that they will declare the island to be in a state of slege, and will at once proclaim martial law in the six provinces. The insurgents, it is said, will be more severely dealt with than they are at present, and a long and bloody internecine war is likely to follow, lasting, it is to be feared, several years, as was the case in the revolution of twenty years ago.

The succession of a Conservative Ministry will also result in an immediate dissolution of the Chambers and the ordering of a new election. The effect of this will be seriously to embarrass the several executive departments of the Kingdom, inasmuch as four or five months must elapse before the elections can be held, and this period will be materially lengthened before the new Chambers can have an opportunity to vote appropriations for the next fiscal year.

The new Spanish Cabinet is composed of men who

have already held portfolios in several Ministries at Madrid. They are Conservatives and strong Monarchists, like their chief, Sefior Canovas Del Castillo, who has often been President of the Council. He was born at Malaga, in 1828, made a brilliant record in the university, and, with the publication of a few essays, early entered upon literary career which he crowned later with his literary career which he crowned later with his history of the "Decadence of Spain from Philip III to the Death of Charles II." In 1852 Canovas was elected beputy to the Madrid Chamber for the Malaga district, and he then began his brilliant political career. He was active in preparing the restoration of the Monarchy under Alfonso XII in 1874, and soon after received his reward in his appointment as Prime Minister. At that time Canovas and Martinez de Campos worked together in harmony, but differences finally occurred between them, and the former had to leave the Ministry. He was again elected Deputy to the Cortes, where he made several campaigns against the proposed establishment of universal suffrage and other liberal measures. From that time up to the present Canovas and Sagasta, the Conservative and the Liberal, succeeded each other in the Premiership, according to the many political changes brought about in the Government of Spain. Sefor Canovas is once more in power, and he has surrounded himself in his Cabinet with political friends who have already served under him in his former Ministries.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA. Havana, March 23 .- The steamship Leon XIII arrived at Porto Rico yesterday, carrying two battallons of Spanish troops for Cuba.

THEFT IN EVERY ITEM.

MAJOR HURLEY'S CCAL BILLS MORE DISCLOSURES OF WHOLESALE ROB BERY AT TRENTON.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE VOORHEES INVESTIGAT. ING COMMITTEE-BOOKS FALSIFIED AND

RAISED-MANY THOUSANDS STOL-

EN FROM THE PUBLIC.

Trenton, March 23.-The Voorhees Investigating Committee devoted almost all of to-day's sitting to the examination of the books of Major Michael Hurley, of this city, who supplied nearly all the coal used at the State House during the Ford regime and who secured the contract for tearing down the old Assembly Chamber and did considerable digging, for which, Mr. Corbin, the committee's counsel, said last week, ex-Assemblyman James W. Lanning was paid by the State. Incidentally, Mr. orbin placed James M. Seymour, of Newark, on the witness-stand as an expert on ventilating and that the State was robbed of \$24,000 on the ventilating jobs in the Assembly and the State \$18,000, and Mr. Seymour said he would gladly take a contract to place modern and ventilating systems in both chambers for \$21,000. Major Hurley's books made a bad showing and his present clerk, William Darcy, and his former clerk, John A. Fritz, as well as the Major himself, were subjected to a severe cross-examination, the two clerks being told almost in so many words

The first witness called was young Darcy, and and 1891, which Chairman Voorhees had directed had burned the credit book over a year ago in the presence of a witness. He had done this of his own accord and without receiving orders from Ma-jor Hurley or any one else, and before the Senate Investigating Committee was thought of, he said. the debit book, he said he knew nothing of this for the years 1889 and 1891, and it had not been turned over to him by the former bookker . Fritz. Darcy declared that he had never made a "cial balance of the books and he didn't believe that one could be made from them. He was simply keeping simply balanced his cash on the check stubs.

Abram Swan, architect, was the next witness. he learned that he was not to have any of the material in the old building. Major Hurley testifled last week that his contract empowered him to take "anything not used in the new building."

F. B. Everitt, contractor, had also bid, and his understanding was the same as that of Mr. Swan.

PROFITS IN THE VENTILATING JOB. James M. Seymour, jr., then took the stand to

tell something about the ventilating job. He was consulting engineer while the present ventilating apparatus was being placed in the State House. His evidence ran as follows:

Q.—You made a careful estimate of the cost of ventilating the Assembly Chamber? A.—Yes, 8ft, and found that it would cost about \$19.719, without profit, and \$15.300 with 30 per cent profit added, Q.—And in the Senate Chamber? A.—About \$3.540 without profit, and \$12.000 with a fair profit. Q.—That, you say, is the actual cost, and yet the senate ventilation here cost \$2.585, and the Assembly \$25.700? A.—I can only approximate that, but it think it all could have been done for \$24.000. It could have done i. for that at a good profit, and believe any one would have done the same. Q.—In other words, Mr. Seymour, you could have furnished a thorough system of ventilation for \$4.000, which has cost the State something like \$48.000. Now, is the system the best which could be used? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Would any modern engineer use it? A.—Well, he would not be in business very long if he dif. Q.—Then the system is not a good one? A.—It is not a modern system.

The counsel asked if the witness considered the

price paid by the State exorbitant. For the work done, I most certainly do," responded Mr. Seymour. The witness said the

was defective, for the reason that it drew air in stead of letting it out The State House engineer, J. P. Spracklin, was called after Mr. Seymour had been e.cused, show that the radiators in the State House were

HURLEY'S SUSPICIOUS IGNORANCE. Then Major Hurley was called, and thirty-five bills with his signature were shown to him,

he was asked to identify. His testimony was as follows:

Q.—How did you come to get the contract to supply coal to the State House, Mr. Hurley? A.—I bid for it, the same as any one else,
Q.—Didn't you see Mr. Ford? A.—I might have seen him after sending in the bid.

Q.—How did you send in your bills? A.—Sometimes I brought them to the State House,
Q.—Who did you take them to? A.—Mr. Ford.
Q.—Did you bring duplicates? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Further questioning on this line showed that keeping. According to his testimony he paid no attention whatever to his book accounts, because he relied largely on memory to conduct his business.

Q. Did you know, Mr. Hurley, that your book
keeper destroyed your cash books? A.-I knew note

ing at all about it.

Q-How did you come to make out your bills for larger amounts than were called for? A.-I never did it.
Q.—Why did you add to your actual weight? A.—I never did.
Q.—Why did you add to the amount of your bill?
A.—I never did it. I make my bills out straight and add nothins.
Q.—Did you add nothing for political purposes?
Q.—Did you make presents to any one? A.—No.
str.

Sir. Q.—Who altered your books? A.—No one, to my knowledge. Chairman Voorhees asked what the witness meant by such an answer. "Simply that I know nothing about them," an

swered Hurley. Do you mean to say that you know nothing at all about your business" asked Senator Herbert. "I run the business," was the answer.

Prison Deputy Daniel Haggerty, another witness,

was seen in the room by Mr. Corbin, and he was requested to go out.

A BOOKKEEPER UNDER FIRE. John A. Fritz, the former bookkeeper for Major Hurley, took the stand. He had made out all the State House bills for coal up to September, 1891, and all had been made out simply from the weight

His examination was as follows: Q.-Didn't you use your books? A.-No, sir. We will see about that," quietly remarked the counsel, taking up the ledger.

counsel, taking up the ledger.

Q.—How often did you post your ledger? A.—
Every two or three days.

Q.—You put down dates, etc.? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And do you mean to tell me you made out all your bills from those stub-books, and figured them all out over again, giving yourself double work?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do it for? A.—Well, that was the way I did it.

Q.—What were you doing all day? A.—Nothing in particular.

Q. What were you doing all day? A.—Nothing in particular.
Q.—You were not catching mice, were you? A.—That wasn't my business. Fritz was frequently cautioned to be careful, and once Chairman Voorhees asked: "Have you no selfrespect?" Finally Mr. Corbin asked Fritz if he wanted to let his testimony stand as it was, and

he replied he thought he "had no reason to change Q.—Was it possible for an error to occur in these accounts? A.—It was, Q.—An error of 30,000 pounds of coal in one entry? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And three of those entries in one day? A.—

Q.—And three of those entries in one day? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Didn't you see these books since 1891? A.—Well, I saw the ledger last Sunday.
Q.—Who asked you to go over 1t? A.—Oh, Mr. Darcy simply asked me to look it over.
Q.—Why? A.—I really don't know.
Q.—How is it that in every instance where money was received from the State, the figures made by you are erased and new ones substituted by you!
A.—Owing to an error, I suppose.
Q.—An error occurred every lime a State House account was entered? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Well, there was; and I ask you when those changes were made? A.—When I was bookkeeper, Q.—Mr. Fritz, is it not true that you have made those changes within three weeks? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Corbin remarked that it was very little